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JPRS 82946

25 February 1983

Mongolia Report

No. 357

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION LAW OF THE MPR

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MONGOLIA

No. 357

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION LAW OF THE MPR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Dec 82 pp 3, 4

[Text] The People's Revolution which was victorious in 1921, opened up broad possibilities for the development of education, culture and science in Mongolia for the good of the workers.

Under the wise leadership of the MPRP and with the unselfish aid of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian people in an historically short period of time made the transition from feudalism to socialism, skipping capitalism, and successfully laid the foundations of socialism in their country, as a result of which socialist ideology has become the foundation of the spiritual life of our people.

Thanks to the spread of the cultural revolution in the MPR, illiteracy among the population has been wiped out, a unified, truly democratic system of people's education has been established, and on the whole, the goal of universal incomplete secondary education has been met. The citizens of our country are guaranteed a real opportunity to obtain secondary and higher education and specialization, and to work in any sector of the national economy and culture corresponding to their specialization.

The tasks of completing construction of the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR and improving socialist social affairs are constantly making new demands for steady growth in the cultural and educational level of the workers, all-round development of the young generation and providing sectors of the national economy and culture with highly skilled workers and specialists.

Further improvement in the people's education system, improved content and quality of instruction with close ties to practical life and production, and a larger role for all of society in the education of the young generation are all important factors in the growth of communist consciousness, raising the cultural level of the workers, providing development of socialist production attitudes, science and technology and raising labor productivity and production efficiency.

The goal of people's education in the MPR consists of forming out of every member of society a citizen educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the spirit of peace and devotion to friendship with

the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and worthy continuation of the revolutionary, labor and militant traditions of the party and people, with respect for socialist law, uncompromising struggle against everything that is foreign to socialist society, a communist attitude toward public property and labor, and a citizen able to work fruitfully in any sector of the national economy, to participate actively in matters of the state and society, one who has regard for and can multiply the spiritual values of the people, protect the environment, and who has an all-round education, is physically healthy, and ready to defend his socialist homeland.

People's education in the MPR is a national matter.

Education and communist development of the young generation are carried out through the combined efforts of the state, family and social organizations.

Teachers are given a special role in the development of people's education in the MPR and in improving the quality of educational and developmental work.

Legislation in the MPR on people's education actively serves to improve the work of people's education in the country and to strengthen further the socialist law in the area of social affairs.

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1. Tasks of People's Education Legislation in the MPR

People's education legislation in the MPR regulates social affairs in the area of people's education in accord with the interests of the citizens of our country and the demands of a socialist society with the aim of constantly improving the general educational level of the workers and providing all sectors of the national economy and culture more fully with highly skilled workers, livestock breeders and specialists.

Article 2. People's Education Legislation in the MPR

People's Education Legislation in the MPR consists of the present law and other legislative acts of the MPR issued in accordance with the present law.

Article 3. The Right of Citizens of the MPR to Education

In accordance with the Constitution of the MPR, our country's citizens have the right to education.

This right is guaranteed by universal incomplete secondary education for school-age children, and in the future conditions will be established for the transition to complete secondary education; also ensuring this right are broad development of vocational-technical and secondary specialized and higher education on the foundation of connecting instruction with practical life and production, improvement of the system for increasing skills, expansion of the network of educational-developmental institutions and the system of evening (shift) and correspondence study, instruction in students' native language, free in-

struction in all types of educational institutions and vocational-technical schools in accord with the established system and development of forms of raising the workers' education and skills in every way possible.

Article 4. Basic Principles of People's Education in the MPR

People's education in the MPR is based on the following principles:

- 1) There is equality among citizens of the MPR in terms of obtaining education, independent of sex, race, national affiliation, attitude toward religion, and social background and position;
- 2) Education is mandatory for all children and young people;
- 3) The character of all educational-developmental institutions is both state and social;
- 4) Citizens have the right to instruction in their native language;
- 5) Instruction in all types of educational institutions is free of charge, students are provided with a state stipend, and they receive other material aid and privileges in the established system;
- 6) There is a unified system of people's education and a continuity among all types of educational institutions, which makes it possible to move from lower to higher stages of education;
- 7) There is a unity of educational-developmental work, and cooperation between school, family and society in educating children;
- 8) There is a close tie between instruction and development of the young generation and life and the practice of building socialism;
- 9) People's education has a scientific character, and it is being improved constantly on the basis of the newest achievements in science, technology and culture;
- 10) Education and development have a humanistic and high moral character;
- 11) Instruction is coeducational, with both sexes studying together;
- 12) Education is secular in nature; the influence of religion is excluded from education.

Article 5. The System of People's Education in the MPR

The system of people's education in the MPR includes: pre-school training; general secondary education; extra-scholastic education; vocational-technical training; secondary specialized education; higher education.

Article 6. Management of People's Education in the MPR

Management of people's education in the MPR is one of the most important tasks of our socialist state.

Management of people's education, in accordance with the Constitution of the MPR and other legislative acts of the MPR, is carried out by higher organs of state authority and of the state administration of the MPR, local assemblies of people's deputies and their executive committees.

Higher organs of state authority and of state administration of the MPR establish the system, structure and legal position of people's education institutions; they confirm yearly and long-range plans to develop people's education; they resolve other basic questions and also implement state control in this area.

Sectorial management of people's education in the MPR, in accordance with the present law and other legislative acts of the MPR, is carried out by the Ministry of People's Education and local organs under its jurisdiction within their limits of authority.

The Ministry of People's Education of the MPR, in accordance with the provision approved by the Council of Ministers of the MPR, manages general secondary education and pre-school and extra-scholastic education through its subordinate organs and manages those higher, secondary specialized and vocational-technical educational institutions directly under its jurisdiction, as well as other educational-developmental and scientific research institutions. It also controls educational-developmental work in pre-school and extra-scholastic institutions, higher and secondary specialized and vocational-technical educational institutions that are within the system of ministries, state committees, departments and social organizations and provides them with systematic management.

Article 7. Authority of Local Assemblies of People's Deputies in Managing People's Education

The authority of local assemblies of people's deputies in managing people's education is defined by the Constitution of the MPR, the law on local assemblies of people's deputies and other legislative acts of the MPR.

The executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies take measures to develop the educational-developmental institutions under their jurisdiction, to strengthen their material base, provide them with teaching personnel, without permitting instability in the teaching staff; they ensure universal mandatory education of school-age children, carry out unified management of secondary general education schools and kindergartens under their jurisdiction, and extra-scholastic work; they also control the vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher education institutions located in their territory and provide them with the necessary assistance; they coordinate activities of state, cooperative and social organizations that provide aid to educational-developmental institutions; and they resolve other questions in people's education that fall within their authority.

Article 8. Control of Educational Institutions

Educational institutions are under the control of state organs. Separate educational institutions can be under the control of cooperative and social organizations.

Article 9. Management of an Educational Institution

An educational institution is managed by a rector, director, or chief, who is supported in his work by the teaching collective and social organizations.

For collective consideration of basic questions of educational, methodological and scientific work in a secondary general education school, a vocational-technical institution and secondary specialized educational institution, a teachers' council is organized from the members of the teaching staff and representatives of the community, and a council of the same type is organized in an institution of higher education as well.

Social organizations of educational institutions participate actively in development, discussion and implementation of measures to improve instruction, development and cultural and personal services for students.

Article 10. Participation of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations in Developing People's Education

State enterprises, institutions and organizations, agricultural associations, trade union, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and other cooperative and social organizations play an active role in developing people's education, organizing on-the-job training, improving the education and skills of workers; they provide assistance in strengthening the material base of educational institutions, in labor education and vocational orientation of students, and they help industrial, office, professional and association workers in obtaining education and in educating their children.

The voluntary movement for sponsoring and aiding schools, kindergartens and other children's educational institutions has the full support of the state.

Article 11. Health Protection for Students

In accordance with the law of the MPR, conditions are maintained in educational institutions necessary for protecting and promoting students' health.

Control over measures taken in educational institutions for observing the established system in regard to academic and work loads, conditions for students to study, work, and rest, improving sanitary and hygienic conditions for children and young people, is carried out by the appropriate health care agencies in conjunction with people's education organs and social organizations.

Article 12. Legal Education of Students

The MPR Ministry of People's Education and other ministries, state committees, departments and social organizations, together with the MPR Ministry of Justice,

organize work on legal education for students in the educational institutions under their jurisdiction.

Article 13. Citizens' Self-Education

With the aim of promoting self-education and raising the citizens' cultural level, people's universities, schools of communist labor, courses, clubs and other forms of work are to be organized to disseminate political, scientific and technical information.

People's education organs take part in organizing citizens' self-education and offer them assistance.

Chapter 2. Pre-School Education

Article 14. Children's Pre-School Institutions

With the aim of creating more favorable conditions for educating pre-school children and providing the necessary help to the family, nurseries and kindergartens for general and specialized purposes, and other children's pre-school institutions are established.

Article 15. Goals of Education of Pre-School Children

Children's pre-school institutions, in close cooperation with parents, raise children who are well-rounded, physically healthy, conscientious, thrifty, and industrious; they prepare them for studying in school, instill in them a sense of collectivism, elementary work habits, respect for elders, and love for their socialist homeland and native territory.

Article 16. Creation of Children's Pre-School Institutions

Children's nurseries and kindergartens are created by a decision of the executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies in accordance with the plan to develop the national economy and culture. Enterprises, institutions and organizations, agricultural associations and other cooperative and social organizations can establish nurseries and kindergartens using their own means with the permission of local executive committees of somon, rayon and city assemblies of people's deputies.

Questions of creating nurseries and kindergartens for special purposes are resolved according to the state plan by executive committees of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies together with the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of People's Education of the MPR.

Article 17. Sending Children to Nurseries or Kindergartens

Questions of sending children to nurseries or kindergartens are resolved according to the wishes of the parents or guardians.

Dismissal of children from nurseries and kindergartens that are under the control of enterprises, institutions, organizations, agricultural associations or other cooperative or social organizations due to transfer of the parents to another organization is not permitted.

Article 18. Management of Teaching in Children's Pre-School Institutions

Management of teaching and maintenance of a teaching staff in children's pre-school institutions is carried out, regardless of their departmental affiliation, by the Ministry of People's Education of the MPR and local organs under its jurisdiction.

Article 19. Medical Services in Children's Pre-School Institutions

Health care agencies provide children's pre-school institutions with medical personnel and treatment and preventive care for the children in the institutions.

Chapter 3. General Secondary Education

Article 20. Secondary General Education Schools

Complete and incomplete secondary school is a unified, general education, labor, or polytechnical school for educating children and young people and is the basic form of general secondary school.

The unity of the secondary general education school is provided by the unified content and level of general education throughout the entire MPR, and the common principles of organization of the educational process.

Polytechnical instruction, labor training and vocational orientation of students takes place in the process of studying the foundations of various sciences, organization of labor training and extra-scholastic work, and attracting students to socially useful labor, taking into account the specific features of their age, physical development and health status, and the demands of developing science and technology.

With the aim of all-round development of children's and adolescents' interests and abilities, and their vocational orientation, optional courses are organized in secondary general education schools from which the students can choose. With this same goal, schools and classes can be organized for more in-depth study of different subjects, various types of labor, art and sports. In a secondary general education school with the proper material base, expanded on-the-job training can be implemented.

Instruction and development of students in a secondary general education school takes place in the process of the students' studies, but also in Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and pioneer activities, in extra-curricular and extra-scholastic activities, and in socially useful work. The class is the basic organizational form for instruction and educational work in the school.

Secondary general education schools carry out their work on the basis of the provision confirmed by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 21. Main Tasks of the Secondary General Education School

The secondary general education school carries out the following tasks:

- 1) Provides general secondary education for children and young people that corresponds to the contemporary demands of social development and scientific and technical progress; it equips them with in-depth and solid knowledge of the foundations of natural and social sciences; it forms in them a striving to add constantly to their knowledge, and an ability to apply their knowledge to production and life;
- 2) Formation in the young generation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook; development of proletarian internationalism, socialist patriotism and a readiness to defend the homeland;
- 3) Development in students of the high qualities of communist morality;
- 4) Esthetic and physical development of students, raising their cultural level, strengthening their health and ensuring their all-round development;
- 5) Preparing students for active labor and social activities, and a conscientious vocational choice.

Article 22. Special Secondary General Education Schools

For children in need of prolonged medical treatment, special health-sanatorium general education schools are organized; and for children with vision, hearing and speech impairments, deficiencies in mental development, and other reasons preventing them from studying in a regular general education school, as well as those children requiring special educational conditions, special secondary general education schools or boarding schools are organized. These schools provide instruction, education, treatment and training of students for socially useful labor.

Article 23. Children's Homes

Children's homes can be organized with the goal of providing for, educating and raising children who have lost their parents and have no guardians.

Children and adolescents in children's homes are provided for completely by the state.

Article 24. Secondary General Education Schools for Young People Who Work

For young people who work in sectors of the national economy and do not have general secondary education, secondary general education night (shift) schools and seasonal schools are organized, as well as correspondence study.

In cases of necessity, night (shift) classes and correspondence study can be organized for working young people in secondary general education schools.

For people working in the national economy who have vision, hearing and speech impairments, special night (shift) schools and classes are arranged, and correspondence study can also be organized.

Article 25. Boarding Schools

Boarding schools are established for students who, because of parents' living and working conditions and remote place of residence, cannot attend school regularly.

Article 26. Universal Compulsory Education Fund

The law stipulates that a universal compulsory education fund be created to provide material assistance to students in cases of need, to improve their health and to implement cultural-enlightenment and other measures.

The provision for the universal compulsory education fund is approved by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 27. Preparatory Classes

Secondary general education schools organize preparatory classes according to the system established by the MPR Council of Ministers for children who did not attend kindergarten and are about to enter first grade.

Article 28. After-School Groups

After-school groups are organized in schools that have the proper educational and material base with the aim of helping parents and expanding the influence of social education.

Article 29. Ensuring That Schools are Accessible to Students

The greatest accessibility of schools to students is ensured by correct distribution and optimal districting of schools, an expanded network of boarding schools, providing the necessary aid in transporting children to and from school, and other measures.

Article 30. Transportation Services for Students Living in Rural Areas

Enterprises, institutions and organizations located in the territory of local authority of somons, horoos and towns provide free transportation for students from the centers of the corresponding somons, horoos, towns, brigades, and sections to the local general education schools and back at the beginning and end of the school year, and also during vacation periods, within the boundaries of the district served by the given school. Executive committees of local assemblies of people's deputies organize these operations.

Article 31. Obligations of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations to Educate Young Workers in Schools

Enterprises, institutions and organizations involve young workers who do not have general secondary education in general education night (shift) and seasonal schools for adults and in correspondence study, create conditions for combining work with study, and provide the necessary assistance to see that these schools carry out normal activities.

Article 32. Issuing a Certificate of Education

People who have finished incomplete general secondary education school are issued a certificate of incomplete secondary education.

Article 33. Issuing a Diploma of Education

People who have finished complete general secondary education school are issued a diploma of complete secondary education.

People who have finished complete general secondary education with expanded on-the-job training can be issued by decision of a qualifications committee, a certificate of specialization. This certificate indicates the student's skills category.

Article 34. Award of Honor Certificates

Students with excellent academic records, exemplary behavior and who participate actively in social work, are awarded honor certificates for quarterly and yearly results.

Article 35. Award of Gold Medal and Certificate to People Who Have Finished Complete General Secondary Education School

Students who have finished complete general secondary education school and have excellent academic records, exemplary behavior, and participate actively in labor and social work, are awarded the gold medal "For Academic Excellence", and students who especially distinguish themselves in separate subjects and demonstrate exemplary behavior are awarded a certificate "For Special Successes".

Chapter 4. Extra-Scholastic Education

Article 36. Extra-Scholastic Educational Institutions

State enterprises, institutions and organizations, agricultural associations, trade union, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, physical education and sports, and other cooperative and social organizations establish palaces, clubs, rooms for pioneers and young technologists, stations for young naturalists and young tourists, children's libraries, amateur artistic ensembles, theaters, physical education and sports schools, pioneer camps, work and rest camps, and other extra-scholastic educational institutions and they conduct constant extra-scholastic educational work with children and young people.

Article 37. Extra-Scholastic Education

With the aim of providing all-round development of students and optimal organization of students' free time, extra-scholastic educational activities are conducted during the time students are not in classes.

Article 38. Participation of State, Cooperative and Social Organizations in Extra-Scholastic Educational Work

State, cooperative and social organizations, on the basis of rational organization of students' free time, are obliged to participate constantly and provide help and support in developing in them social activity, interest in science, technology, labor, art, physical education and sports, military work, and in all-round development of their abilities and interests, and in protecting their health and physical strength.

Article 39. Educational Work with Children in their Place of Residence

Housing-operations offices, street and building committees and building councils, as well as other collective residents' organizations, organize children's rooms, recreation centers, playgrounds and sports areas, and conduct constant extra-curricular and extra-scholastic educational work with children.

Chapter 5. Vocational-Technical Education

Article 40. Vocational-Technical Educational Institutions

Vocational-technical education takes place in vocational-technical day, night (shift) educational institutions, secondary vocational-technical schools, and technical schools.

Vocational-technical educational institutions are the basic educational institution designated to provide vocational-technical education for young people and training for the young shift of the working class, cooperative livestock breeders and farmers.

Vocational-technical educational institutions conduct their activities in accordance with the provision confirmed by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 41. Main Tasks of Vocational-Technical Education Institutions

Vocational-technical educational institutions carry out the following tasks:

- 1) Prepare young workers, livestock breeders and farmers for the national economy, who are capable and competent in a specialization, well-rounded, technically educated, cultured and skilled, in accordance with the demands of contemporary production, scientific and technical progress and their future development;
- 2) Form in students a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, high qualities of communist morality, proletarian internationalism, socialist patriotism, a

communist attitude toward social property and labor, and a readiness to continue and multiply the revolutionary and labor traditions of the working class;

3) Esthetic and physical education of students, strengthening of their health, and training for defense of the socialist homeland.

In secondary vocational-technical schools, vocational and general secondary education are provided.

Article 42. Admission into Vocational-Technical Educational Institutions

Citizens of the MPR who have finished complete and incomplete general secondary education school are admitted into vocational-technical educational institutions.

Admission into vocational-technical educational institutions is conducted according to instructions approved by the MPR Ministry of People's Education.

Article 43. On-the-Job Practical Training for Students of Vocational-Technical Educational Institutions

On-the-job training for students of vocational-technical educational institutions is an integral part of educational work. On-the-job training is directed at familiarizing students with techniques and technology of production, advanced labor methods, and acquisition of the skills necessary for the vocation they have chosen.

On-the-job training is conducted in accord with the provision confirmed by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 44. Control over the Condition of On-the-Job Training and Labor Safety Procedures for Students of Vocational-Technical Institutions

On-the-job training in the chosen vocation should correspond to the age, physical and mental maturity and health status of the students. Constant control over fulfillment of these requirements is implemented by medical institutions.

Control over the labor safety procedures for students during on-the-job training is conducted in accordance with MPR labor laws.

Article 45. Relations between Vocational-Technical Institutions and Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

Vocational-technical educational institutions specialize in training the labor force for sectors of the national economy and carry out their work at central enterprises.

The MPR Council of Ministers establishes the obligations of the corresponding ministries, state committees, departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations in creating and further strengthening the educational and material base of vocational-technical educational institutions, providing the necessary

conditions for successful instruction, as well as the general system of relations between vocational-technical educational institutions and central enterprises.

Central enterprises of vocational-technical educational institutions are determined by the MPR Ministry of People's Education together with the appropriate ministries, state committees and departments.

Article 46. Training Workers and Improving their Skills On-the-Job

With the aim of providing vocational training for young people entering production after completing general secondary school, for people working in the national economy without the corresponding vocation, and for workers who wish to improve their skills, vocational-technical night (shift) schools, classes, departments, teaching shops, combines and courses are organized; and other forms of work for vocational training and improvement of skills are conducted right on the job.

Enterprises, institutions and organizations create an educational and production base and other necessary conditions for conducting theoretical instruction and practical training and improvement of skills for workers right on the job.

Article 47. Issuing Diplomas and Certificates for the Skills Obtained

People who have completed vocational-technical and technical schools receive certification of their skills, which indicates their skill category; and people who distinguish themselves in their studies and labor and show exemplary behavior, receive a certificate of excellence.

People who complete vocational-technical schools receive a diploma of complete secondary education, in which their skill category is indicated in accord with the skills they have obtained. Those who distinguish themselves in their studies, labor and social work and demonstrate exemplary behavior receive a diploma of excellence.

The skill category achieved by people completing vocational-technical educational institutions is valid for all enterprises, institutions and organizations in the MPR.

People who have completed special courses and obtained special or improved skills on the job are issued a certification of skills showing their skill category.

Chapter 6. Specialized Secondary Education

Article 48. Specialized Secondary Educational Institutions

Specialized secondary education takes place in specialized secondary educational institutions.

A specialized secondary educational institution is the educational institution for training specialists for sectors of the national economy and culture.

Specialized secondary educational institutions can conduct daytime, night and correspondence study. Night school and correspondence study offer a way to obtain professional skills and improve skills without taking people away from their work in sectors of the national economy and culture.

Specialized secondary educational institutions carry out their activities in accord with the provision approved by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 49. Main Tasks of Specialized Secondary Educational Institutions

Specialized secondary educational institutions carry out the following tasks:

- 1) Train specialists with specialized and general secondary education; educate them in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism; provide them with the necessary theoretical knowledge and practical skills for their profession and the skills to organize political-educational work;
- 2) Improve the quality of training of specialists in accord with the demands of contemporary production, science, technology and culture and their future development;
- 3) Develop in students the high qualities of communist morality, a communist attitude toward labor and social property, culture, proletarian internationalism, socialist patriotism, physical training and readiness to defend the homeland.

Article 50. The Right to Enroll in a Specialized Secondary Educational Institution

The right to enroll in a specialized secondary educational institution is enjoyed by citizens of the MPR with complete or incomplete secondary education.

Admission into specialized secondary educational institutions is conducted according to the instructions confirmed by the MPR Ministry of People's Education.

Article 51. On-the-Job Practical Training for Students in Specialized Secondary Educational Institutions

On-the-job practical training for students in specialized secondary educational institutions is an integral part of educational work and provides the students with the skills necessary for their profession.

On-the-job training is conducted in accord with the provision confirmed by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 52. Issuing a Diploma for the Profession Acquired

People who complete specialized secondary educational institutions receive a diploma for the profession they have acquired. Those who distinguish themselves in studies and labor, demonstrate exemplary behavior and participate actively in political-educational work receive a diploma of excellence.

Chapter 7. Higher Education

Article 53. Institutions of Higher Education

Higher education is provided in universities and institutes.

An institution of higher education is the educational institution responsible for preparing specialists with higher education for sectors of the national economy and culture.

In institutions of higher education, in addition to daytime study, night and correspondence study can be offered. Night and correspondence study provides a way for people working in sectors of the national economy and culture to acquire a profession or improve their skills without leaving production.

Preparatory classes can be organized at institutions of higher education with the aim of providing opportunities for obtaining higher education to young workers and livestock breeders who are working fruitfully in production.

Institutions of higher education conduct their activities in accord with the provision confirmed by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 54. Main Tasks of Institutions of Higher Education

Institutions of higher education carry out the following tasks:

- 1) Prepare highly skilled workers who have an understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory, in-depth professional and theoretical knowledge and the skills to work in their profession and organize political-educational work;
- 2) Constant improvement in the quality of training of specialists in accord with the demands of contemporary production, science, technology and culture and their future development;
- 3) Develop in students a communist consciousness and high moral qualities, proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism, culture, readiness to defend the socialist homeland, and physical training;
- 4) Conduct scientific research that helps improve the quality of training of specialists and speeds up social, scientific and technical progress;
- 5) Create textbooks and instructional aids;
- 6) Train scientific teaching personnel and scientific personnel;
- 7) Improve skills of teachers in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and of specialists with higher education working in sectors of the national economy and culture.

Article 55. The Right to Enroll in Institutions of Higher Education

The right to enroll in institutions of higher education is enjoyed by citizens of the MPR with complete secondary education.

Admission into institutions of higher education is conducted according to the provision confirmed by the MPR Ministry of People's Education.

Article 56. On-the-Job Practical Training for Students in Institutions of Higher Education

On-the-job practical training for students in institutions of higher education is an integral part of educational work.

On-the-job training for students in institutions of higher education is conducted according to the provision confirmed by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 57. Issuing of Diplomas for the Profession Acquired and Lapel Pins

People who complete institutions of higher education receive a diploma for the profession they have acquired and a lapel pin. Those who demonstrate excellence in their academic work, participate actively in labor and scientific and social work and demonstrate exemplary behavior receive a diploma of excellence.

Article 58. Improving Specialists' Skills

Improvement in the skills of specialists who are working in sectors of the national economy and culture is conducted in faculties, departments, and courses for improving skills, in scientific research institutes, at enterprises and economic organizations, according to the system established by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Chapter 8. Students' Rights and Responsibilities

Article 59. Students' Rights

Students have the following rights:

- 1) Free use of equipment, instruments, classrooms, reading rooms, laboratories, study rooms, sports facilities, libraries and other facilities designated for educational work;
- 2) Accommodations in boarding schools and dormitories, and services in medical institutions attached to the educational institutions;
- 3) Stipends in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, grants, benefits and other material assistance in the system established by law;
- 4) Benefits, grants and state support in vocational-technical educational institutions in the system established by law;

5) Participation through social organizations in discussion of questions involving improved educational work, better performance and discipline of students, and improved living conditions for students.

Article 60. Privileges for People who Study without Leaving Production

People who are studying in general secondary, vocational-technical and secondary specialized educational institutions and institutions of higher education without leaving their jobs have the right to receive additional paid vacation time, shorter work days and other privileges in accordance with MPR law.

The system for providing privileges to people who are studying without leaving production is established by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 61. The Right to Guaranteed Work in One's Profession

People who have completed vocational-technical, secondary and higher specialized educational institutions are guaranteed work that corresponds to the profession and skills they have acquired.

Article 62. Students' Responsibilities

Students have the following responsibilities:

- 1) Active participation in all educational activities; regular class attendance; quality completion of assignments stipulated in the curriculum and syllabi within the established time period; in-depth understanding of theoretical information and mastery of the corresponding skills;
- 2) Constant improvement in one's ideological and cultural level;
- 3) Deep respect for honest labor; active participation in social affairs; treatment of working people with deep respect; high reverence for the services of veterans and leaders of socialist production;
- 4) Vigilant conservation of and care for socialist property; active participation in multiplying socialist property;
- 5) Observe socialist law, rules of socialist communal living, and rules of internal regulation of the educational institution; serve as a model of discipline, organization and high morality;
- 6) Wage an uncompromising battle against everything alien to socialist society;
- 7) Respect elders, teachers and one's collective and learn from them constantly;
- 8) Upon graduation from the educational institution, work in one's profession according to where one is assigned, in the most vital section of the national economy and culture.

Chapter 9. Training of Teaching Personnel; Teachers Rights and Responsibilities

Article 63. Training of Teaching Personnel

Training of teaching personnel for educational institutions takes place in institutions of higher and secondary specialized education.

Article 64. Training of Scientific Teaching Personnel and Scientific Personnel

Training of scientific teaching personnel and scientific personnel takes place in graduate schools of institutions of higher education and scientific research institutions.

Graduate school is the basic form of training for scientific teaching personnel and scientific personnel.

The provision on graduate school is confirmed by the MPR Council of Ministers.

Article 65. Who May Enter the Teaching Profession

People with the appropriate education and vocational training are permitted to work in children's pre-school and extra-scholastic institutions, in general education schools, vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions as teachers, instructors and foremen for on-the-job training.

Systematic certification of teachers is conducted with the aim of improving the skills and education of teaching personnel, and developing their creative initiative.

Teachers are relieved of their work according to the system established by MPR labor law when it is discovered that their activities are inconsistent with their position, due to inadequate qualifications or skills, or health status; and also when some immoral action is committed that is incompatible with continuation of their teaching activities.

Article 66. Teachers' Fundamental Rights

Teachers have the following fundamental rights:

- 1) Selection and application of the most progressive teaching methods, guided by achievements of pedagogical science and advanced methods;
- 2) Demonstrate initiative and offer suggestions on questions of further development of people's education; active participation in the discussion of these questions;
- 3) Use of classrooms, study rooms, laboratories and other facilities in the educational institution according to the established system;

- 4) Offer pedagogical advice to parents and guardians, and when necessary, through the school's administration provide information to institutions and enterprises where the parents work concerning the studies and behavior of children and adolescents;
- 5) Offer opinions on whether students in their classes should proceed to the next educational level and where they should be sent to work;
- 6) Under the system established by law, provide incentives and apply measures of an educational nature in dealing with students.

Article 67. Teachers' Fundamental Responsibilities

Teachers have the following fundamental responsibilities:

- 1) They should provide instruction on a high ideological, scientific and methodological level in accord with the curriculum; they are fully responsible for the content and quality of their subjects; they offer solid and in-depth knowledge to students, develop in them independent creative activity, instill in them a yearning to be constantly enriching their knowledge and develop in them the ability to apply their knowledge to life and production;
- 2) They form in students high qualities of communist morality; constantly increase the developmental significance of the educational process; conduct high quality extra-scholastic and extra-curricular work and evaluate its results;
- 3) They develop in students a communist approach to labor and social property and the ability to make a good vocational choice;
- 4) They reveal and develop students' interests and abilities, help them to organize their free time properly, conduct clubs, sections and optional classes;
- 5) They provide proper evaluations of students' studies, development and behavior, educational and other documentation according to the established system, and conduct personal affairs properly;
- 6) They disseminate pedagogical information among parents and workers;
- 7) They serve as an example for students; value the honor and dignity of being a people's teacher and carry the honor and dignity high;
- 8) They constantly improve their theoretical knowledge, teaching methodology and skills, make pedagogical observations and conduct research, creatively implement progressive methods.

Article 68. Teachers' Professional Rights and Responsibilities

The professional rights and responsibilities of teachers in pre-school and extra-scholastic institutions, secondary general education schools, vocational-tech-

nical, secondary specialized and higher education institutions are defined by the present law, other legislative acts on people's education and the provisions of the corresponding educational institutions.

The honor, rights and dignity of teachers are protected by law. Supporting the honor and dignity of teachers is the constant concern of state, cooperative and social organizations.

Article 69. Improving Teachers' Skills

Improvement of teachers' skills takes place in institutions of higher education, scientific research institutions, institutes, in courses designed to improve skills, and in on-the-job training.

Training of administrative workers in secondary general education schools, secondary specialized educational institutions and other educational institutions is conducted among those workers who have higher education and teaching experience.

The appropriate organs of people's education take systematic measures to improve teachers' skills and professional knowledge, to incorporate into their work achievements of pedagogical science and the advanced teaching methods of our country, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Article 70. Maintaining the Conditions under which Teachers Fulfill their Professional Responsibilities

Executive committees of local assemblies of people's deputies, organs of people's education, ministries, state committees and departments provide teachers with the conditions necessary for fruitful work and for improving their skills; they also demonstrate constant concern for proper utilization of their professional knowledge, not permitting them to be distracted from their educational work.

Article 71. Teachers' Privileges

Teachers enjoy extended paid vacations and other privileges in accordance with MPR law.

Article 72. Incentives for Workers in People's Education

Organs and institutions of people's education express their appreciation to teachers for their great successes in educating the young generation; they award them certificates of honor, valuable gifts, enter their names on the board of honor and in the book of honor, they give them the title of leading worker in people's education, and take other incentive measures provided for by law. For long and fruitful work, special service in education of the young generation and training of specialists, teachers are awarded orders, medals and honorary titles of the MPR.

Chapter 10. Rights and Responsibilities of Parents and Guardians in Children's Education

Article 73. Rights of Parents and Guardians

Parents and guardians have the following rights in educating children:

- 1) They can send children to nurseries and kindergartens in their place of residence and to general education schools in their rayon;
- 2) They can send children to study in vocational-technical and secondary specialized educational institutions;
- 3) They can participate in discussion of questions of students' education, in conducting extra-curricular and extra-scholastic work, in improving sanitary and hygienic conditions in educational institutions attended by their children;
- 4) They can elect and be elected to parents' committees, councils and other volunteer organizations associated with educational institutions.

Article 74. Responsibilities of Parents and Guardians

Parents and guardians have the following responsibilities in educating their children:

- 1) They should educate their children in the spirit of communist morality, care for socialist property, deep respect for labor, respect for people; they should instill a yearning for success in their studies and prepare them for labor and social activities;
- 2) They should show constant concern for their children's physical development, and raise healthy children.
- 3) They should send children to school when they reach the proper age, provide conditions for successful studies, prevent children from missing classes and dropping out of school, and should supervise their behavior constantly;
- 4) They should establish the conditions necessary for children to obtain general secondary education on time and should offer help in making the right vocational choice;
- 5) They should caution children against anti-social behavior and negative habits and educate them in the spirit of observing socialist law and respect for the rules of socialist society.

Education of children by the family should be closely coordinated with the work of educational institutions and social organizations.

Article 75. Dissemination of Pedagogical Information among the Population

Central and local organs and institutions of people's education, together with scientific and cultural organizations and the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge and other social organizations, provide broad dissemination of pedagogical information among the population and offer help to parents and guardians in educating children and young people.

Chapter 11. The Educational and Material Base of People's Education Institutions

Article 76. Conditions for Opening Educational Institutions

Educational institutions can be opened only with the necessary buildings, educational equipment and teaching personnel.

Article 77. Use of Buildings of Educational Institutions

Buildings of educational institutions are used only for their designated purpose.

Article 78. Development of the Educational and Material Base of People's Education Institutions

Development of the educational and material base of people's education institutions is conducted on the basis of planned financing using means from the state budget.

A specific portion of means from enterprises of agricultural associations and other economic organizations can be directed, with their agreement, to develop the educational and material base of educational institutions within the system established by law.

Buildings of educational institutions are constructed according to designs approved under the established system.

Article 79. Participation of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations in Strengthening the Educational and Material Base of People's Education Institutions

Enterprises, institutions and organizations, agricultural associations, trade union, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and other cooperative and social organizations participate actively in strengthening the educational and material base of people's education institutions.

Chapter 12. Responsibility for Violation of the Law on People's Education

Article 80. Responsibility for Violation of the Law on People's Education

Citizens and officials who violate the law on universal compulsory education for school-age children, on the separation of school and religion, and for other violations of the law on people's education, are made answerable under MPR law.

Chapter 13. The Right of Foreign Citizens and People without MPR Citizenship to Obtain Education in the MPR; International Treaties and Agreements

Article 81. The Right of Foreign Citizens and People without MPR Citizenship to Obtain Education in the MPR

Foreign citizens and people without MPR citizenship living in the MPR have the same right to education in the MPR as do MPR citizens according to the system established by MPR law.

Article 82. International Treaties and Agreements

If the international treaties and agreements in which the MPR participates stipulate different rules than those provided in the MPR law on people's education, the rules of the international treaty or agreement are applied.

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